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Luxilus coccogenis - (Cope, 1868)

Warpaint Shiner

Other Related Names: *Notropis coccogenis* (Cope, 1868)

Unique Identifier: ELEMENT_GLOBAL.2.105496

Element Code: AFCJB51050

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes - Bony Fishes - Minnows and Carps



© Noel Burkhead & Virginia Dept of Game and Inland Fisheries (Fishes of Virginia)

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Luxilus

Genus Size: C - Small genus (6-20 species)

Check this box to expand all report sections:

Concept Reference ?

Concept Reference:

Robins, C.R., R.M. Bailey, C.E. Bond, J.R. Brooker, E.A. Lachner, R.N. Lea, and W.B. Scott. 1991. Common and scientific names of fishes from the United States and Canada. American Fisheries Society, Special Publishing 20. 183 pp.

Concept Reference Code: B91ROB01NAUS

Name Used in Concept Reference: *Luxilus coccogenis*

Taxonomic Comments:

Removed from genus NOTROPIS and placed in genus (formerly subgenus) LUXILUS by Mayden (1989) and Coburn and Cavender (1992); this change was adopted in the 1991 AFS checklist (Robins et al. 1991). See Dowling et al. (1992) for information on evolutionary relationships among LUXILUS shiners based on mtDNA data. See Powers and Gold (1992) for information on phylogenetic relationships among LUXILUS shiners based on an analysis of chromosomal NOR variation.

Conservation Status ?

NatureServe Status

Global Status: G5

Global Status Last Reviewed: 18Sep1996

Global Status Last Changed: 18Sep1996

Rounded Global Status: G5 - Secure

Nation: United States

National Status: N5

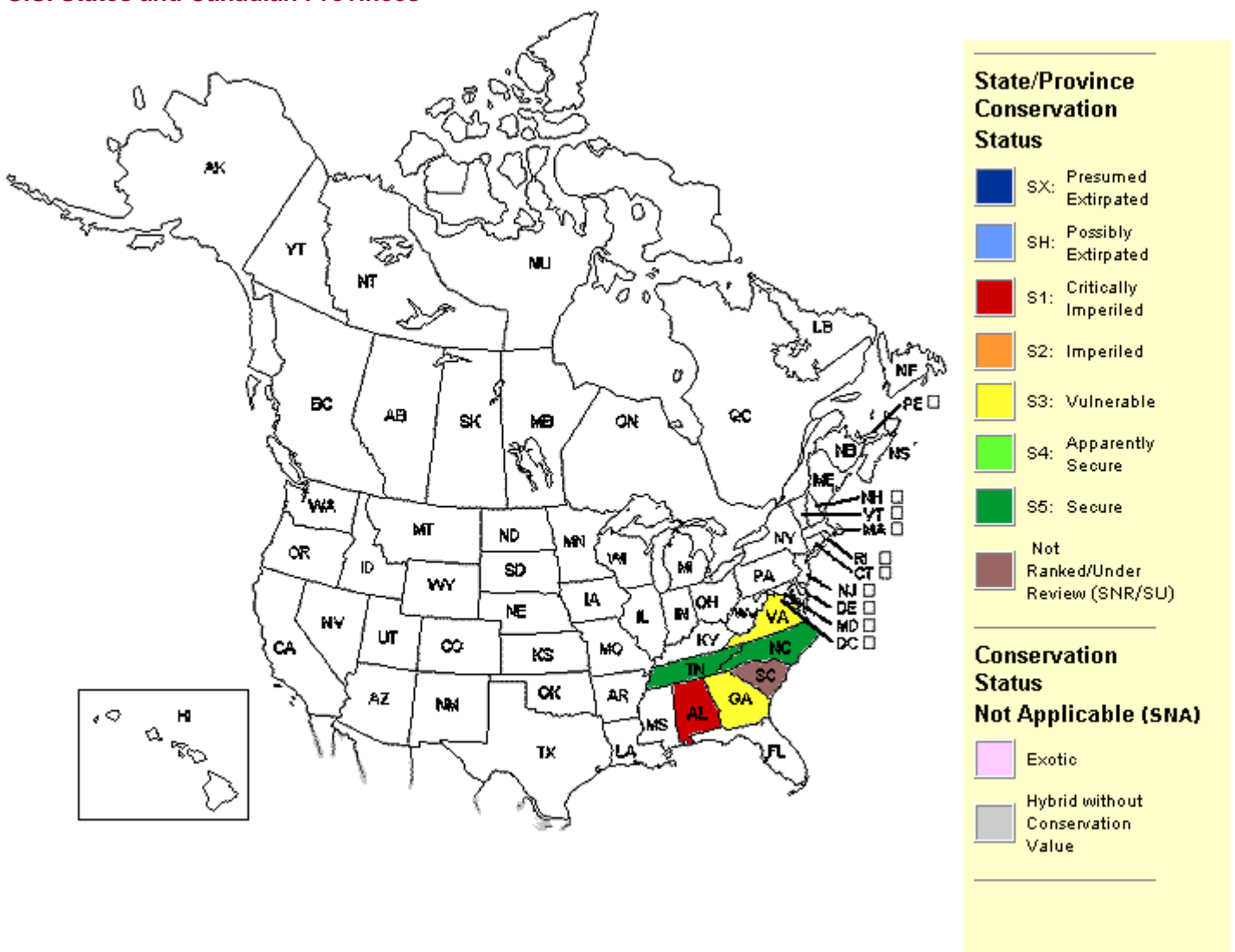
U.S. & Canada State/Province Status	
United States	Alabama (S1), Georgia (S3S4), North Carolina (S5), South Carolina (SNR), Tennessee (S5), Virginia (S3S4)

Other Statuses

NatureServe Conservation Status Factors

Distribution

U.S. States and Canadian Provinces



Endemism: endemic to a single nation

U.S. & Canada State/Province Distribution	
United States	AL, GA, NC, SC, TN, VA

Range Map

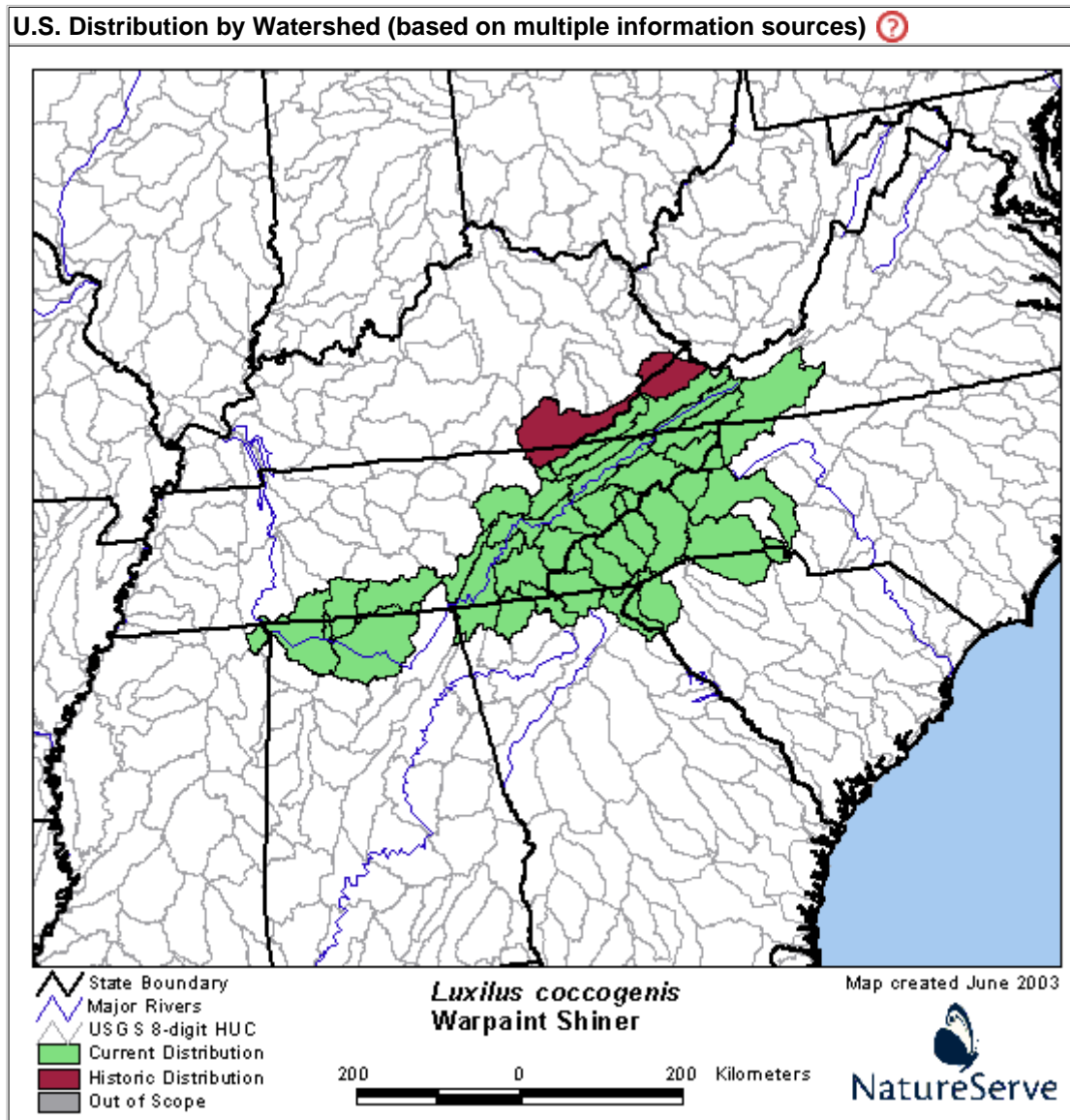
No map available.

Global Range Comments:

Upper Tennessee River drainage, western Virginia, western North Carolina, northern Georgia, northern Alabama, and eastern and southern Tennessee, and adjacent tributaries of Savannah River, North Carolina and South Carolina, Santee River, North Carolina, and New River, North Carolina; may be introduced in Santee and New river drainages; common (Page and Burr 1991).

U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records) ?	
State	County Name (FIPS Code)
AL	Lauderdale (01077)
GA	Catoosa (13047), Dade (13083), Walker (13295)

U.S. Distribution by Watershed (based on available natural heritage records) ?	
Watershed Region ?	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
06	Middle Tennessee-Chickamauga (06020001), Pickwick Lake (06030005)

**Ecology & Life History**

Reproduction Comments: Spawns early June to mid-July. Most are sexually mature in 2 years.

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: N

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

Riverine Habitat(s): CREEK, High gradient, MEDIUM RIVER, Moderate gradient, Pool, Riffle

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments:

Riffles and flowing pools of usually clear fast creeks and small to medium rivers. Typically in upper to middle levels of water column over bottom of rubble and gravel. Spawns in riffles and rapids, often over nests of *Nocomis micropogon*.

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore

Food Comments:

Eats mainly terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates, principally in sects, which usually are taken at the surface.

Length: 12 centimeters

Economic Attributes



Management Summary



Population/Occurrence Delineation



Group Name: SMALL CYPRINIDS

Use Class: Not applicable

Minimum Criteria for an Occurrence:

Occurrences are based on evidence of historical presence, or current and likely recurring presence, at a given location. Such evidence minimally includes collection or reliable observation and documentation of one or more individuals (including eggs and larvae) in appropriate habitat.

Separation Barriers:

Dam lacking a suitable fishway; high waterfall; upland habitat. For some species (e.g., slender chub), an impoundment may constitute a barrier. For others (e.g., flame chub) a stream larger than 4th order may be a barrier.

Separation Distance for Unsuitable Habitat: 10 km

Separation Distance for Suitable Habitat: 10 km

Separation Justification:

Data on dispersal and other movements generally are not available. In some species, individuals may migrate variable distances between spawning areas and nonspawning habitats.

Separation distances (in aquatic kilometers) for cyprinids are arbitrary but reflect the presumption that movements and appropriate separation distances generally should increase with fish size. Hence small, medium, and large cyprinids, respectively, have increasingly large separation distances. Separation distance reflects the likely low probability that two occupied locations separated by less than several kilometers of aquatic habitat would represent truly independent populations over the long term.

Because of the difficulty in defining suitable versus unsuitable habitat, especially with respect to dispersal, and to simplify the

delineation of occurrences, a single separation distance is used regardless of habitat quality.

Occupied locations that are separated by a gap of 10 km or more of any aquatic habitat that is not known to be occupied represent different occurrences. However, it is important to evaluate seasonal changes in habitat to ensure that an occupied habitat occurrence for a particular population does not artificially separate spawning areas and nonspawning areas as different occurrences simply because there have been no collections/observations in an intervening area that may exceed the separation distance.

Date: 21Sep2004

Author: Hammerson, G.

Population/Occurrence Viability

U.S. Invasive Species Impact Rank (I-Rank)

Authors/Contributors

Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 15Jan1994

Element Ecology & Life History Author(s): Hammerson, G.

Zoological data developed by NatureServe and its network of natural heritage programs (see [Local Programs](#)) and other contributors and cooperators (see [Sources](#)).

References

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- Powers, P. K., and J. R. Gold. 1992. Cytogenetic studies in North American minnows (Cyprinidae): XX. Chromosomal NOR variation in the genus *LUXILUS*. *Copeia* 1992:332-343.
- Robins, C.R., R.M. Bailey, C.E. Bond, J.R. Brooker, E.A. Lachner, R.N. Lea, and W.B. Scott. 1991. Common and scientific names of fishes from the United States and Canada. American Fisheries Society, Special Publishing 20. 183 pp.

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Note: This report was printed on **August 18, 2008**

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Citation for data on website including Watershed and State Distribution maps:

NatureServe. 2008. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 7.0. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>. (Accessed: August 18, 2008).

Citation for Bird Range Maps of North America:

Ridgely, R.S., T.F. Allnutt, T. Brooks, D.K. McNicol, D.W. Mehlman, B.E. Young, and J.R. Zook. 2003. Digital Distribution Maps of the Birds of the Western Hemisphere, version 1.0. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia, USA.

Acknowledgement Statement for Bird Range Maps of North America:

"Data provided by NatureServe in collaboration with Robert Ridgely, James Zook, The Nature Conservancy - Migratory Bird Program, Conservation International - CABS, World Wildlife Fund - US, and Environment Canada - WILDSPACE."

Citation for Mammal Range Maps of North America:

Patterson, B.D., G. Ceballos, W. Sechrest, M.F. Tognelli, T. Brooks, L. Luna, P. Ortega, I. Salazar, and B.E. Young. 2003. Digital Distribution Maps of the Mammals of the Western Hemisphere, version 1.0. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia, USA.

Acknowledgement Statement for Mammal Range Maps of North America:

"Data provided by NatureServe in collaboration with Bruce Patterson, Wes Sechrest, Marcelo Tognelli, Gerardo Ceballos, The Nature Conservancy-Migratory Bird Program, Conservation International-CABS, World Wildlife Fund-US, and Environment Canada-WILDSPACE."

NOTE: Full metadata for the Bird Range Maps of North America is available at:

<http://www.natureserve.org/library/birdDistributionmapsmetadatav1.pdf>

Full metadata for the Mammal Range Maps of North America is available at:

<http://www.natureserve.org/library/mammalsDistributionmetadatav1.pdf>

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